


## MCQS

- One is not found (involve) in colorimetric:1- Cuvett2-light source3- Photo sensor and analyzer4- **fu**le source5-Filter2.
- The atomic mass of an atom is the number of:1- **Protons and neutrons**2- Protons only3- Neutrons only4- Electrons5- Non of the above3.
- Deionization of impure water means:1- Boiling2- Filtration3- **Exchange of protons and electrons**4.
- If you see this sign (symbol) in the lab it means:1- Flammable2- **Corrosive**3- Oxidizing4- Explosive5- Toxic5. 
- Most common method (technique) used to detect hormone amount in the laboratories:1- Spectrophotometry2- **Enzyme Linked Immuno Subtant Assay (ELIZA)**6.
- Test should be kept away from light:1- **Serum bilirubin**7.
- Buffer solution is:1- Chaing color when chaing pH2- Resist acidic pH3- Resist alkaline pH4- **Weak acid + weak base**5- Strong acid + weak base8.
- An indicator is:1- **Change color with change pH** 2- Resist acidic pH 3- Resist alkaline pH 4- Weak acid + weak base 5- Strong acid + weak base9.
- Heparin is:1- **Protein** 2- Enzyme 3- Polysaccharide 4- Oligosaccharide
- Not find in the flam photometry :BurnerFilterFuel source, **Cuvete for sample**,Photo11.
- Low effective sterilization with: **Ethyl alcohol 70%**,Methyl alcoholChloroform5%,phenol5% cresol12.
- Prolonged fast cause: Hyperglycemia,**Keton in urine**13.
- Lens near the slid in light microscope : **Objective**, Eye lenses14.
- Does not sterile with hot air oven: Dry glassware,Oil,Powder,Waxes,**Rubber gloves**15.
- Autoclave sterilize in temp: **121 c-20-30min**16.
- Alkali skin burn treatment by neutralization with: Sodium bicarbonate powder,Boric acid,**Acetic acid 1%**,Cold water,Hot water17.
- You do not take this stage for treatment small cut In emergency :Clean with soap and water,Do pressure with piece,**Immediately rinse mouth well and water**,Cover it with water dressing, Sterilize18.
- the (u) unit used to evaluation of : Protein in serum,Hemoglobin, Hormone assay, **Enzymatic activity**19.
- During reaction of two chemical substances , the color produced asses by: **Spectrophotometer**,Flame photometer

- To detect pH from solution use : pH meter, Indicator, Micrometer 21.
- This Symbol means, when you see in laboratory : acute flammable, **Toxic**, Corrosive, Explosive 22.
- The microscope which used in investigate syphilis is? \*light microscope\* ultra-violet microscope \***dark field microscope**
- How much water should we add to 500ml of a solution of 10% of NaOH to bring it to 7.5%? \*666\*250\*16624.
- Calibrator sera are? \*secondary standards\* internal standards \***primary standards** 25.
- A buffer made of? \*a strong acid + a strong salt\* a weak acid + a weak salt \***a weak acid + a strong salt** 26.
- The difference between plasma & serum is that plasma? \*does not contain fibrinogen\* has more water \***contains fibrinogen (Plasma)** 27.
- Five ml of colored solution has an absorbance of .500nm the absorbance of 10ml of the same solution is? \*1.000nm\*0.250nm \***0.500nm** 28.
- Plasma or serum should be separated at the earliest time for estimation of glucose because? \*glucose value increases with time\* lyses of blood will occur \***glucose value decreases with time** 29.
- Wave Length Visible To Naked Eye: **400-700 nm**.
- Purpose of standard deviation : A-to measure external quality control B-to measure internal quality control C-precise & accuracy D-**both a & b**
- 31. Substance used in catalyse reaction : **H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>**

## haematology

- Neutrophil count is high in: 1- **Acute bacterial infection** 2- Iron deficiency anemia 3- Megaloblastic anemia 2.
- HbA<sub>2</sub> is consisting of: 1- 3  $\alpha$  chains and 2  $\gamma$  chains, 2  $\alpha$  chains and 2  $\beta$  chains, **2  $\alpha$  chains and 2  $\delta$  chains**, 2  $\alpha$  chains and 3  $\delta$  chains, 3  $\alpha$  chains and 2  $\delta$  chains
- The main (most) Hb found in adult is: **HbA**, HbA<sub>2</sub>, Hb F 4.
- Detection of malaria parasite is by: 1- **Thick blood film** 5.
- Leukocyte that involve in Adaptive and Acquired immunity: 1- **Lymphocyte** 2- Neutrophil 3- Monocyte 4- Basophile 5- Eosinophil 6.
- Normal range of leukocyte is: 1- **4-11 X 10<sup>9</sup>** 7.
- Reticulocyte is immature: 1- **RBC** 2- WBC 3- Platelet 8.
- Leukocyte responsible for cellular immunity: 1- **T-lymphocyte** 2- B- lymphocyte 3- Monocyte 4- Basophile 5- Eosinophil 9.
- Malaria infection transmitted by: 1- Male anopheles mosquito 2- **Female anopheles mosquito** 10.

primary stage → activate X Factor

- One stage prothrombin time used to detect (diagnose) disorders in:1- **Extrinsic coagulation pathway (factors)**2- Intrinsic coagulation pathway (factors)11.
- Thrombin time is:1- Extrinsic coagulation pathway (factors)2- Intrinsic coagulation pathway (factors)3- **The conversion of prothrombin to fibrinogen in addition of thrombin**
- Most sever (serious) malaria infection caused by:1- **Plasmodium Falciparum**2- Plasmodium Malaria3- Plasmodium Ovale4- Plasmodium Vivax 5- All of the above13.
- Leukocyte responsible for response to parasitic and allergic infection:1- Lymphocyte2- Nutrophile3- Monocyte4- Basophile5- **Eosinophil**14.
- With Romanowsky stain ,2-5 lobes and give violet or pinkish granules: **Nutrophile**, Eiosinophile, Basophile, Monocyte15.
- Lymphocyte is elevated in :**Viral infectionAcute**, bacterial infection, Iron deficiency anemia, Megaloblastic anemia, Non of the above16.
- Thrombin time measure: **Convert fibrinogen to fibrin with activate of thrombin**17.
- In presence of clotting defect one of this not measure: **Leukocyte count**18.
- Bleeding time test detect the abnormality in : **Defect in vessels and platelets**19.
- S hemoglobin is the same defect of thalassemia but the different is :Long B chain, **Glutamic acid on B chain is substituted with valine**, Glutamic acid on a chain is substitutes with valine20.
- Hormone that cause replication of RBC:**Erythropoietin**21.
- Which of White blood cell give immunoglobulin- **Lymphocyte**, Neutrophil, Basophile, Monocyte, Eosinophil22.
- Neutrophil is a common White blood cell present in blood and the percentage of presence is- 90%, 15%, **75%**
- Normal range of erythrocyte- **4, 5- 6, 5X 10<sup>9</sup>**.
- One of these cell the largest leukocyte cell: Neutrophil, Basophil, **Monocyte**, Lymphocyte, Eosinophil25.
- Malaria chizonts are present in? \*reticulo-endothelial \*leukocyte\* **RBCs**.



- Unidirectional movement of WBCs directly to its target is? \*sliding\* phagocytes \*chemotaxis.
- Malaria does not grow in? \*EDTA blood\* heparin zed blood \*Plasma 28.
- Hemophilia man married to normal woman the incidence of his children is? \*carrier male\* diseased female \*carrier female 29.
- IVY method of bleeding time- For vascular and platelets abnormalities (function).
- Neutrophil Most abundant in WBCs 31.
- HbA (Adult haemoglobin) for adult, dominant in adult 32.
- HbF (Infant haemoglobin) fetal haemoglobin 33.
- Neutrophil- Firstly increased in bacterial infections 34.
- Prolonged application of tourniquet; Venous stasis- increased calcium level 35.
- Best time for collection of blood for malaria :- A-before and after paroxysm B-shortly after paroxysm C-later paroxysm D-just before paroxysm 36.

Sudden attack of

- In folic acid deficiency what happens to rbc's :- A- Enlarged RBCs (Megaloblastic anemia) = Macrocytic B- Crenated RBCs C- Haemolyzed RBCs 37.
- In iron deficiency anaemia : RBCs are smaller than normal = Microcytic
- The malarial sporozoite in man invades :- A-white blood cells B-RBCs C-Reticulo-endothelial cells D-all of the above
- The defect of thalassemia occurs in :- Cycle of heme, Globin chain
- All Cells Are Nucleated EXCEPT :- A- LYMPH B- MONOCYTES, RBC, NEUTROPHIL
- Romanowsky stain consists of : 1- Eosin + Alkaline methylene blue 2- Eosin only 3- Methylene blue only 4- Indian Ink.

## BIOCHEMISTRY

- One is not correctly paired:  $\alpha$  cells  $\rightarrow$  glucagon,  $\beta$  cells  $\rightarrow$  insulin, Parathyroid  $\rightarrow$  calcium, Corpus luteum  $\rightarrow$  Progesterone, Estrogen  $\rightarrow$  seminiferous tubules.
- In case of obstructive jaundice one is commonly not found: 1- Total bilirubin is elevated 2- High bilirubin in urine 3- Direct bilirubin is within the normal 4- Dark color of urine 5- Clay color of stool 3.
- In case of Hemolytic jaundice one is not likely to be found: 1- Total bilirubin is elevated 2- High bilirubin in urine 3- No change in color of urine 4- Direct bilirubin is within the normal 5- Normal color of stool 4.

- One is not true about acid:1- Proton donor2- **Turn litmus paper to blue**3- Sour taste4- React with alkaline to give water and salt5- Non of the above5.
- Pentose phosphate metabolism cycle is important to the cell because it give:1- Acetyl CoA2- ADP3- ATP4- NADH5- **NADPH**6.
- Hydrolysis of sucrose result:1- Only glucose2- Galactose3- **Fructose + glucose**4- Glucose + Glucose5- Maltose + Glucose7.
- Consider ketose:Glucose, **Fructose**, Mannose8.
- Presence one from this substance in urine detect abnormal condition; Calcium,Phosphates,**Glucose**, Urates9.
- In cardiac infraction one of the measurements is not benefited: **Creatinine**.
- One of the following has highest conc. Of cholesterol:Chylomicron, **LDL**, HDL, VLDL, Apolipoprotein11.
- Hyper secretion of insulin cause: **Hypoglycemia**12.
- Hyperglycemia hormone- **Glucagon**13.
- Pyrimidin base: Adenine, Guanine, **Thymine**, Uric acid, Urea14. *Cytosine, Uracil*
- One use for measure abnormality in kidney : **Creatinine**15.
- Does not stimulate with slight hemolysis: **Cholesterol**16.
- One is stimulate on serum calcium level: **Prolonged application of tourniquet on arm**17.
- Glycolysis done in : Nucleus,Endoplasmic reticulum, **Mitochondrion**, Cytoplasm,Non of the above
- One of the above not present in Diabetic mellitus coma- Hyperglycemia,**Hypercholesterolemia**,High number of ketene in urine,Non of the above19.
- 
- In which substance give blood glucose when hydrolysis : Muscle glycogen, **Liver glycogen**, Heart glycogen, Unsaturated faT,Triglyceride20.
- Urea is final product of catabolism of: **Amino acid**, Triglyceride, Cholesterol, polysaccharide21.
- Alkaline phosphates is the important enzyme to detect function in : Liver, Bone, **Liver and bone**.
- One of the following anticoagulant used for blood glucose : EDTA,Heparin,**Sodium oxalate**, **Florida Oxalate**, Sodium citrate23.
- AST important enzyme to detect abnormality/in: Liver disease, Heart disease, **Liver and heart disease**.
- The diabetic patient is going to comma when blood glucose is?\*120 mg/dl\*160 mg/dl\***Less than 50mg/dl**25.
- Amylase value is high in the following disease?\*salivary glands\*pancreas diseases\*All of the previous26.
- One jaundice patient has yellow skin, his billrubin is:\*2.5mg/dl\*1.2mg/dl\***5.0mg/dl**27.
- Acute diabetic patient has?\*blood sugar more than 150mg/dl\*blood sugar more than 180mg/dl\***Glucose & Acetone in urine**28.
- Diabetic patient has one of the following symptoms?\*acidosis\*alkalosis\***Dryness**29.
- Insulin is regulating blood sugar by?\*Increase the influx of glucose into cells\*activate glycogenesis\***All the previous**30.
- To check the intestinal efficacy the following test is done?\*pepsin\*lipase\***stool fats**31.

AIP

15/06/20



- Comma of diabetic patient shows? \*glucose grater than 200mg/dl\* glucose less than 200mg/dl\* **glucose grater than 500mg/dl**32.
- Bone matrix can also call? \*vascular tissue\* fibrous tissue\* **Osteon**
- Serum LDH is elevated in all the following except? \*skeletal disease\* cardiac/ hepatic diseases\* **renal disease**34.
- Elevated Sodium & Chloride is seen in? \*shock\* \*diabetic acidosis\* **Severe dehydration**35.
- † Which test is better to diagnose chronic bile duct? \*total bilirubin\* S-GOT\* **ALP**36.
- With age the renal threshold for glucose? \*increase\* \*decrease\* **does not change**37.
- Causes of high serum bilirubin are? \*overload on liver\* \*haemolysis\* **all of the previous**38.
- One of the following enzymes is affected by hemolysis? \*SGOT\* \*SGPT\* **LDH**.
- HbA1C of diabetic patient is important for? \*he has to come fasting\* \*short term follow up\* **Long term follow up**40.
- For glucose tolerance test? \*collect 5 blood samples only\* \*collect 5 urin samples only\* **collect 5 blood samples + 5 urin samples**41.
- One of the following heart enzymes is measured after 4-8hr of chest pain? \*GOT\* \*LDH\* **CPK**. *Creatine phospho kinase*
- Light effects one of the following? \*glucose\* \*urea\* **billrubin**.
- One of the following is specific diagnostic liver enzyme? \*GOT\* \*LDH\* **GPT**.
- One of the following is important before anesthesia? \*alkaline phosphates\* \*acidic phosphates\* **Pseudocholine esterase**45.
- Acid phosphate is? \*heart enzyme\* \*liver enzyme\* **Prostatic enzyme**.
- In Uric acid estimation? \*its affected by carbohydrate meal\* \*no need for fasting\* **The patient has to come fasting**47.
- All of the following are affected by meal except? \*glucose\* \*albumin\* **Creatinine**48.
- Na<sup>+</sup> is the main? \*intra cellular anion\* \*intra cellular cation — (K)\* **extra cellular cation**49.
- One of the following electrolytes is affected by hemolysis? \*Ca\* \*Mg\* **k**.
- The best kidney function test? \*urea\* \*total protein\* **creatinine clearance**51.
- For GTT in adults the dose of glucose is? \*50gram\* \*100gram\* **75gram**.
- For GTT in children the dose of glucose is? \*30mg\* \*15gram\* **30gram**.
- Random blood glucose gives an idea? \*to justify blood glucose\* \*fasting patient\* **blood glucose in urgent cases**54.
- Exogenous triglyceride is carried on? \*VLDL\* \*HDL\* **Chylomicron**.
- Endogenous triglyceride is carried on? \*LDL\* \*HDL\* **VLDL**56.
- Harmful cholesterol is carried on? \*HDL\* \*VLDL\* **LDL**.
- Useful cholesterol is carried on? \*chylomicron\* \*LDL\* **HDL**.
- For lipid investigation patient has to fast? \*4-6hr\* \*6-8hr\* **12-14hr**.
- Test Used To Diagnose Obstructive Bile Duct- **Bilirubin**, biliverdin, urobilinogen.
- Which of the following is protected from light :-A-**bilirubin**B-cholesterolC-total protein (TP.)D-bun (blood urea nitrogen)61.
- All of the following can asses the liver function except :-A-AST, ALT, ALP, **Creatinine**
- Purine Associated WithA-ADENINE, GUANINEC, **URIC ACID**, RNA

## MICROBIOLOGY

- Bacteria can cause pathogenesis to human by:1-Capsular2-Secret enzymes3-Endogenous toxins4-Exogenous toxins5-**All of the above**2.
- Function of pili of the bacteria:1- **Attachment to the host tissue**2- Movement3- Reproduction (multiplication)4- Engulf of food5- All of the above3.
- Bacteria motile gram-rods:Shigella, Bordetella pertusis, **Pseudomonas aeruginosa**, Yersinia pestis4. *O<sub>2</sub> need*
- Strict aerobe bacteria- **Mycobacterium** (TB) *any w*
- One is always non motile gram -ve rods:1-Haemophilus Influenza2-**Shigella**3- E.coli4- Salmonella5- Bordetella Pertusis6.
- One is motile gram -ve rods:1- Haemophilus Influenza2- Bacillus anthracis3- **Pseudomonas aerogenes**4- **Vibrio cholerae**5- Yersinia Pestis7.
- One is gram +ve oval (cocci):1- Bacillus anthracis2- Meningococci3- **Pneumococci**8.
- A child diagnosis show scarlet fever the cause is:1- **Streptococcus Pyogenes**2- Staphylococci aureus9.
- Xylose lysine Deoxycholate (XLD) is:1- Selective media2- Simple media3- **Differential media**4- Enriched media5- Enrichment10.
- One is not a Romanowsky stain:1- Fields stain2- **Gram stain**3- Geimsa stain 4- Leishman stain11.
- Best sterilization of Nutrient media done by:1- Hot air oven2- **Autoclaving**.
- Org. (bacteria) arranged in Chinese letters:1- **Corynebacteria Diphtheria**2- Bacillus anthracis13.
- Confirmatory test of streptococcus pneumonia:1- Catalase2- **Optochine disc**3- Coagulase4- Bile insolubility5- **Bacitracin**14.
- Gram +ve cocci arranged in groups (clusters):1- Streptococci2- **Staphylococci**.
- One is always oxidase +ve1- Haemophilus Influenza2- **Pseudomonas aurogenase**16.
- Gram-v bacteria color :Dark purple, **Pale to dark red**, Orange
- Bacteria need dark field to detect- **T.pallidium (Syphilis)**18.
- Citrate test assis :MycobacteriasStaphStreptColistridia sp19.
- Nutrient agar:**Basic media**20.
- Disease caused by Pyogen stereptococcus: **Scarlet fever**.
- Org cause bloody in stool: **Shigella sp.**
- Z.N stain use for diagnose :**Mycobacterium**23.
- Media use for differentiate between L.F and N.L.F: **Maconky media**24.
- Use for clean slide: Ethyl alcohol, **Methyl alcohol**.
- The following is ingredient of culture medium: Meat extract, Minral salts, Agar, Peptone, Non of the above, **All of the above**26.
- The most source of ATP in cell is : **Mitochondria**, Cytoplasm, Nucleus, Cell wall27.
- H Ag present in : Pili, Capsule, **Flagella**, Cell membrane28.
- Selective and Differential medium of entero pathogen is: Chocolate agar, Blood agar, **DCA medium**, Meat extract agar, Non of the above29.



- One of these is prokaryotic cell: Fungi, **Bacteria**, Entameba histolytica, All of the above Non of the above 30.

One of these org gram +ve cocci arranged in pairs : Staphylococci, Streptococci, Meningococci,

### Entrococci

- Substance used in catalyse reaction :  $H_2O_2$
- The best sample for the culture of children paralysis virus is? \*anal swab\* blood culture \***stool culture** 33.
- All of the following is true for salmonella except? \*motile\* produces  $H_2S$  \***oxidase positive** 34.
- The best media for urine culture is? \*blood agar\* chocolate agar \***CLED agar** 35.
- The sterilization of autoclave is? \*85c for 30min\* 150c for 30min \***121c for 15min.** PSI proteus
- Shigella soni colored in maconkey & EMB? \*colorless\* **red** \*pink .
- All the following bacteria are interobacter except? \*E.coli\* proteus \***Non of the previous** 3.
- All the following parameters affecting gram staining except? \*use  $H_2SO_4$ \* add absolute alcohol after washing \***Delaying the dryness of the slide** 39.
- Blood sample is used to diagnose? \*C.tetani\* C.diphtheria \***non from them.**
- Serious that causes food poisoning? \*staph albus\* salmonella typhi \***Salmonella enteritidis.**
- Which of the following causes UTI & INDOL positive? \*klebsiella\* staphylococci \***E.coli.**
- One of the following is capsulated bacteria? \*streptococci\* E.coli \***klebsiella Pneumonia** 43.
- Which of the following culture media is suitable for semi quantitative bacterial count in urine samples: Mc Conkey agar, Blood agar, XLD medium, Mannitol salt agar- **CLED medium** 44.
- The following organisms are lactose fomenter excepta- E. coli, Enterobacter cloacaec- Shigella sonneid, **Proteus spp.** 45.
- All is true about Enterobacteriaceae except :-a-They are ..... hemolytic and sorbitol, Ferments Mannitol- Grow in Methylene blue mediumd- **Inhibited growth with 6.5 % NaCl and/or at temperature** 46.
- All are true of campylobacter jejuni or Which of the following statements about campylobacter is false:-a-Gram negative curved bacilli, Slow growth, **Grow on XLD medium**, Arranged in pairs
- Beta hemolysis is enhanced when group B Streptococci is streaked at an angle in blood agar plate with : Streptococcib-**Staph aureusc**-Micrococccusd-Streptococcus epidermidise-Corynebacterim diphteriae 48.
- All statements are true about proteus mirabilis and Proteus vulgaris except -Oxidase negative & liquefies gelatin: Exhibits swarming on BAP and Mc Conkey's agarb-Urease positivec-KCN and  $N_2S$  positived- **Positive to INDOLE test** 49.
- Klebsiella pneumonia- **Capsulated** 50.
- Some organisms are to said to be pathogenic if they are containing the following features :-A-**coagulase**B-catalaseC-sugarD-antibodies 51.
- Sterilization is best done by- **121c 15 PSI for 15-20 minutes.**
- Organism Soluble In Bile :-A- staphB-streptococciC- **Pneumococci (streptococcus pneumonia)**D- Haemophilous influenzae 53.



- Thayer-martin media is the choice for the isolation of the following organism : Pseudomonas AeruginosaB- Haemophilus influenzaeC- **Nisseria gonorrhoea**
- Confirmatory test for Strept. Pneumoniae : **Optochin sensitivity disc**B- Bacitracin disc sensitivityC- Bile solubilityD- Catalase test55.
- Specimen suitable for microfilaria- TISSUE, **BLOOD**, FLUID56.
- Which of the following organisms is an anaerobic bacterium :-A- **Clostridium spp.**B- HaemophilusC- E. ColiD- Yersinia enterocolitica
- Nutrient agar is :-A- Selective mediaB-Differential mediaC-Special mediaD- **Basic medium**58.
- The Following Organisms Are Encapsulated Except :-A- Pseudomonas aeruginosaB- E. ColiC- Haemophilus influenzaeD- **Streptococcus pneumoniae** X
- Vi Ag is seen in :-A- **CAPSULE**, PILIC-SPORED-FLAGELLA60.
- All are true about enterococci except :- (Strept. Faecalis)A-have carbohydrate antigen of group d streptococci, positive aesculin hydrolysisC-grow in the presence of bile saltsD- **Do not grow in the presence of 6.5 % Nacl nor at 45 c**
- Significant bacteruria , puria , and alkaline urine probably indicate urinary tract infection due to: Staphylococcus epidermidis- E. Coli- **Proteus vulgaris**- Pseudomonas aeruginosa-Enterococcus Faecalis62.
- Streptococci responsible for the majority of human infections are :-**Group A**, beta-haemolytic streptococci, bacitracin-s and camp ( - ), all of theseE-none of these
- To differentiate between nisseria gonorrhoea and nisseria meningitidis :A-fermentation of dextrose and lactoseB- Fermentation of dextrose and maltoseC-fermentation of maltose and lactose, **Fermentation of maltose and sucrose.**
- Blood culture is indicated in the following bacterial diseases except- meningitisB-endocarditisC- **Gastroenteritis**D-pyelonephritisE-pneumonia65.
- Which of the following statements about campylobacter jejuni is falseA-gram negative curved bacilliB- Arranged in pairs (see-gull)C-slow growthD-**Grows on XLD medium**E-incubation temperature at 42 c66.
- The invasiveness of streptococcus pneumoniae is due to the production of:A-haemolsinsB- endotoxinsC-extotoxinsD- **Polysaccharide capsule**
- Agar is characterized by all the following except?\*freezing point is 42c & melting point is 100c\***nutritive**\*un-nutritive

Glucose ↓ - after standing / w/o centrifugation

IVF GTT - for poor Glucose Absorption / Variation of Glucose Absorption.

Creatinine Clearance = urine sample is 12 hrs.

Ca ↓ = EDTA

Statistical SD = CI - mean = 100 (99, 100, 101, 102) / 98, 97, 95, 96 / 105, 106, 107, 108

Product of amino acid catabolism = Urea

HbA = major in adult.

Prothrombin = II, III, X, VII

200  
202  
100.5  
402  
4020

Folic Acid Anemia = Macrocytic, Megaloblastic anemia

Poikilocytosis = shape of RBC

Hemolytic Anemia - ↑ red cell destruction

Eosinophil = parasite & allergic reaction

Clotting Factor more on tissue = ?

F.P.T.C. L.S.A.C. SP.H.P.

Bacteroides = gram (-) cocco bacilli

Best for culture = mid stream urine

Culture media for TB = Lowenstein-Jensen Agar

Streptococci (-) & Micrococci (+) (Staphylococci) = Catalase

Best antibiotic for Streptococci = Penicillin

Microscope used for Gram staining = Bright, Darkfield, Fluorescent, Electron

Log phase = increased growth rate of bacteria

Gonorrhoea / Gonococcal infection - genital, skin, blood, nasal